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SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

MARITIME MUSINGS.

EFFICIENT SERVICE OF THE REGULAR SEAMEN ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Distinction with a Difference Between Naval Forces and Marines—The President's Daily Work—Washington and National News.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The undue prominence given to the marine contingent of the naval force now and recently on short duty on the Isthmus of Panama has been due, probably, it is said by naval officers, to two causes—first, that the naval officers did not converse as much with the reporters as did the marine officers, and, secondly, that it has been generally supposed by those unacquainted with modern naval ideas that the only person on board ship capable of performing military duty afloat or ashore was the marine. This, doubtless, was the case twenty years ago, but it is no longer. One of the most important of naval duties is the landing of men to protect American interests abroad, and the Northern Atlantic squadron at Aspinwall was in position to land a naval brigade of five hundred or six hundred men of which the marine contingent was but 100. In fact, their forces was in occupation of the Isthmus when the first battalion of marines arrived. Aspinwall was under the command of Lieut. Colahan, United States navy, up to the 16th of April. Lieut. Kimball, United States navy, designed and arranged the armored cars and furnished guards for the trains. Other officers were along the line in the guards.

One of the line officers of the navy, who recently returned from Panama, says that it does not seem to be generally understood by the press that the officers and seamen organized for land service performed a very important part in the late operations of our forces on the Isthmus of Panama. Persons unacquainted with the organization of our navy imagine that the seaman is a man who deals only with ropes, yarn, tar, oaths and whisky. That this is not the case is known to the initiated. The naval seaman of to-day is a combination of the sailor, the artilleryman, the soldier and the mechanic. On the Isthmus he has appeared as an artilleryman and a soldier, and has done his duty manfully alongside of his comrades, the marines. The marines on the Isthmus were everything that could be wished, and performed their duty, as they always perform it, thoroughly; but it cannot detract from the reputation of good service record of such officers as Hayward, Colburn, Huntington, Read, Mead, Pelton, Elliot, Wallace and Spicer, nor of the splendid force of enlisted men under their command, to give the navy proper a little better position than that of a live president in a presidential campaign. Wherever the light blue trousers of Uncle Sam's guards were to be seen the dark blue and white garters of his hearts of steel were not far away. The navy proper furnished the artillery for the expedition, and the proportion for this arm was far in excess of that usually found in modern armaments. But results proved that the proportion was not in excess of the demands of the occasion, and much of the success of the expedition is undoubtedly due to the unhealed look of a Gatling, Hotchkiss or breech-loading rifle when seen from the front.

A large portion of the important duty of keeping the transit open fell to the blue jackets. Not only did they man Lieut. Kimball's two armored cars, but furnished infantry guards to a large number of the trains. That tiresome and, under the circumstances, unhealthy portion of the expedition, the landing and handling of stores of all kinds, fell principally upon the blue jackets and their officers, but they performed it cheerfully and well, as they knew that their brothers, the marines, were employed in covering them. None of the working marines of the expedition ever complained of the work of co-operation or depreciated the part performed by the seamen of the navy; that part seems to have been relegated to the newspaper correspondents, whom it is hoped erred rather from ignorance than any desire to aggrandise one arm of the service in the eyes of the public at the expense of another. Every one who knows anything of naval organization knows that if there were no navy there would be no marine corps. Nor must the fact that the presence of Admiral Jouett and his squadron at Aspinwall and of the Iroquois and Shenandoah at Panama were a most important factor in the display of force, moral as well as physical. Admiral Jouett was the senior officer on the Isthmus, and certainly deserves all of the credit which usually belongs to the commander-in-chief of a successful campaign. Commander McCalla, as the admiral's representative on shore, deserves the credit due to the leading officer in the field. Col. Hayward, as the commander of the infantry arm, could not possibly have been improved upon, and it is only to be regretted that our miserable system of promotion does not give him the rank of the position which he showed himself so thoroughly capable of filling. It must not be forgotten that before the arrival of the special expeditionary force, and on all occasions of particular moment after its arrival, the regular naval brigade of the cruising ships played a most important part. The public therefore should read between the lines, "our naval forces on the Isthmus" when they see our "marines on the Isthmus" printed in large letters at the head of newspaper articles.

The president had as much as he could do in listening to the politicians and office-seekers who called on him. Beside that, he had what the attaches of the White House spoke of as a matinee, in the East room, when over two hundred persons gathered to pay their respects. Among them were the members of the supreme council of the United Order of the Golden Cross, who are holding an annual session here. There were in this party about twenty gentlemen and as many ladies. One of the delegates, who came from New England, as he advanced to the president, said: "Mr. President, though I worked as hard as I could against you, and voted against you, I want to say that your administration pleases me, and many just like me, very much." The president said he was glad to know it, as he shook his hand cordially.

Among those who had conferences with

the president were George D. Vanderbilt, John H. Laird, William Jameson and R. M. J. Smith, of New Jersey; Francis E. Loup, of Syracuse; James Daly, of New York; Charles K. Hamilton, of Staten Island, and ex-Postmaster General Horatio King.

One of the frequent callers at the White House in the past two or three weeks is an unusually bright boy of probably twelve years of age. Season before last he traveled with an "Uncle Tom Cabin" company, playing the part of Eva. He wants an office, and has pleaded with the president several times to appoint him to a position as messenger in one of the departments. The president was very favorably impressed with the boy's intelligence and had an investigation made into his case. It turns out that the boy's father is a ballad singer in one of the beer gardens here, and wanted the boy to get a position so that he would not have to depend so much on his own exertions.

The president and Col. Lamont took a long drive in the afternoon, and the evening the president spent in his office, with Col. Lamont and Postmaster General Vilas, reading over a mass of papers and recommendations about postoffices.

It is understood that the members of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation will hold a conference here soon in regard to the distribution of some federal patronage in that state. There are quite a number of Pennsylvania applicants for office here awaiting the result of the conference. All of them expect to receive its endorsement.

A California applicant for office who is here says that every one of the forty-seven Californians who have been here at different times since the 4th of March hunting for offices are like himself in one respect, and that is, that they crossed the Continent by the aid of passes over the railroad. He says he does not think one Pacific coaster who has come here for office paid his railroad fare coming or returning.

The Logan Salute.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Lieut. Guy, who has been investigating the firing of the Logan salute, which occurred in the White House grounds, has sworn out warrants for the arrest of Alfred P. Cunningham and William Lee. The officer was sent to serve them, but was unable to find Cunningham. The policeman on the beat asked the reason for the firing and the group replied they were doing it under orders. The officer did not ask for an exhibition of the permit. The investigation is still in progress.

A Collector of Customs.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The president has appointed R. M. T. Hunter, who for a time was the secretary of state of the Southern Confederacy, to be collector of customs for the district of Rappahannock, Va., on Mr. Hunter's own application. Mr. Hunter is now seventy-six years old. He was much impoverished by the war, and the office to which he is appointed pays only \$250 a year, with fees and commissions amounting in a. to less than \$1,000.

Odium's Remains.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The remains of Prof. Odium, the dead athlete, have been viewed by hundreds of friends since their arrival here. They are well preserved. The features are very life-like. The funeral has taken place. The interment was made at the Mt. Olivet cemetery.

Once More.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Next Thursday has been determined upon as the day for another trial trip of the Dolphin. Secretary Bayard has gone to attend the funeral of the late Secretary Frelinghuysen.

The Naval Observatory.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The secretary of the navy has ordered Capt. Belknap to the superintendency of the naval observatory at Washington after June 1.

Revenue Appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The president has appointed William C. Bishop as collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Commissioner Colman has had a conference with Secretary Fairchild of the treasury department relative to the removal of the quarantine station from Waltham to Littleton, Mass. The secretary agreed with the commissioner that the station should be removed from Waltham, but the removal will not be made until a proper site shall have been selected.

Commodore Schley has under consideration a plan for the retirement of sailors as an inducement for men to enter upon long and continuous naval service. His plan is to retire sailors in the navy upon three-quarters pay, after thirty years continuous service. The commodore proposes to endeavor to procure legislation at the next session of congress to put his plan into operation.

Mr. John Roach held a conference with Secretary Whitney and it was decided to have another—the fourth—trial trip of the Dolphin, under the same conditions as the last, the latter part of next week.

PAT FORD GAVE IT AWAY.

A Scheme For Three Hundred to Escape From Prison.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The attempt to escape from the Parish prison and release 300 prisoners was betrayed by Pat Ford, who is under death sentence for the Murphy murder. The plot was conceived by James McIntire, the Texas desperado, who has been in jail here a month awaiting a requisition from Governor Sheldon, of Mexico. He had organized a gang of twelve murderers and desperate criminals who were, when the cells were opened and the prisoners turned into the yard, to make a rush on the keepers, overpower and gag them, or if need be, kill them.

They were then, with the co-operation of two men in the corridors to get possession of the keys, release all the prisoners and pass through the hall to the alley separating the male from the female departments, where only a brick wall fifteen feet high would stand in the way of freedom. This was to be scaled after the manner of the Zouave drill. The sheriff through Ford's information was enabled to checkmate the attempt and the ring-leaders were all apprehended and placed in confinement.

VICTOR M. HUGO DEAD.

THE FRENCH POET AND NOVELIST DIES IN GREAT AGONY.

Microbe Inoculation and Cholera Talk. Turkey Alarmed at Russian Aggression. Sentry shot—Sir Charles Wilson. Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, May 23.—During the past twenty-four hours Victor Hugo suffered intense agony with his congested right lung. Morphine was injected frequently, but the drug did not seem to relieve him of the intense pain. He died at 1:30 p. m. in great agony.

It is reported that Victor Hugo has bequeathed his manuscripts to France, and has left it to the republic to select a burial place for his remains and decide as to the form of his funeral.

The Thunderer.

LONDON, May 23.—The Times says: "It is impossible to deny that the prevalent feeling of anxiety and uncertainty is still growing. From the scanty information given by the ministers, it is evident that we are no nearer to a satisfactory settlement than we were at the beginning of the month. There are no signs of an advance in the negotiations, but on the contrary, there are ominous evidences of a stand still."

St. Petersburg telegrams to Vienna affirm that there is no hitch in the negotiations and that the delay is only caused by difficulties, which are inseparable from the boundary question. The reasons why the Russian papers continue to dwell on England's alleged preparations for war are supposed to be explained by the fact that hints have been given them by the government to keep alive the public ardor for war while new taxes are being imposed to cover Russia's own expenses. A Lemberg journal in referring to these articles ironically observes that England might do well to surrender to Russia everything that she wants, with the result that England would be able to look quietly on while Russia wasted her strength in quelling a rebellion which would soon spread from Turkestan to the Caucasus, arouse Persia and end in the expulsion of the Russians from all recently annexed territory, while the czar's forces, on returning to Russia, would find plenty of work to do in suppressing the Nihilists.

Microbe Inoculation.

LONDON, May 23.—London newspapers devote much attention to Dr. Ferran's system of microbe inoculation at Valencia for cholera. They are nearly a month behind with information on the subject. The Pall Mall Gazette, however, referring to the subject, says: "Dr. Cameron, member of parliament, sends some interesting figures to the Standard about the experiments with inoculation for cholera recently made at Valencia, but, after all, statistics in mass generally prove nothing. What an individual wants to convince him is to see the experiment for himself. The public want to see some one offer himself for inoculation, and this is exactly what a correspondent has been doing in his countrymen's behalf. That the proceeding really reflects credit on the enterprise of the modern press may be seen from his description of the symptoms. Journalists have always been the public's eyes and ears, but this correspondent is one of the first to have been the public's arms and spine."

A Scare in Turkey.

VARNA, May 23.—The war scare is not over yet. Great anxiety has been occasioned at the palace through reports that Russian officers disguised have been inspecting the fortifications of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and watching closely the Turkish preparations for the defense of those waters. Indeed, fears are entertained that Russia contemplates rushing for the Bosphorus should the crisis again become acute in eastern affairs. Such actions have been openly advocated lately in the Novoe Vremya in an article proffering to give Nelidoff's views respecting the impossibility of preventing the British fleet from passing the Dardanelles. The article speaks of the absolute necessity of obtaining the dismissal of Woods Pacha on account of his nationality. A few nights ago a false alarm of the approach of a Russian squadron occasioned great excitement at the upper mouth of the Bosphorus. Batteries were manned and troops hastily sent up to reinforce the garrison. All the measures proposed by the Turkish-German commission are being actively carried out. Krupp has just received a large order for rifle mortars intended to be placed on the heights of the Dardanelles.

Sir Charles Wilson.

LONDON, May 23.—Gen. Sir Charles Wilson, who succeeded Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart in command of the advance corps of the Khartoum relief expedition after the latter was wounded at the Zereba battle, has sent in his official report in response to the charge that Gen. Gordon might have been rescued alive if the troops under Sir Charles had not been unnecessarily halted at Gubat for three days. This report explains his three day's delay by the necessity of securing the small force at Gubat against an attack then threatened from Berber on the north and from Underman on the south. The report further states that after the arrival of the troops at Gubat it required a great deal of time to select crews and prepare the steamers for the advance to Khartoum.

A Sentry Shot.

LONDON, May 23.—A sentry at the Upper Castle powder magazine at Chatham, who went on duty at 4 o'clock was found dead at his post two hours later. Beside him lay a revolver and a bullet had passed through his lungs. The sentry at the post 300 yards away says he heard no report of a pistol or gun. The doctors who have examined the corpse do not believe that the sentry committed suicide. From the position in which his body and rifle were found the authorities are disposed to regard the case as one of assassination, committed to make possible an attempt to blow up the magazine. The authorities at Chatham, after an investigation

of the affair, have come to the conclusion that the case was one of suicide, notwithstanding the fact that the surgeons who examined the body discredit that idea.

The Sanitary Conference.

ROME, May 23.—The international sanitary conference was opened by Signor Mancini, Italian minister of foreign affairs. The object of the conference is to effect an international agreement as to the best means of combating contagion compatible with commercial intercourse. Count Cordona was elected president.

The Guards.

LONDON, May 23.—The Chronicle, which is the great sympathizer with the cabinet and often has the confidence of some of its members, says editorially: "Much excitement was caused at Westminster by the news that a brigade of the guards had been ordered to stop at Alexandria. The intelligence, which was confirmed by Sir A. Hayter, financial secretary at the war office, was regarded as very serious, and the general impression was that matters were not proceeding so smoothly with Russia as might be desired."

Italy's Little War.

ROME, May 23.—The ministry has just received news that Abyssinian forces have surrounded the Italian garrison on all the lands of Massowah. The government has decided to dispatch reinforcements immediately.

RIEL MUST NOT HANG.

The Rebel Leader and His Cause to Have a Full Investigation.

QUEBEC, May 23.—Riel's capture and fate continues to preoccupy all minds here, and little else is talked of in public or private. The French Canadians, to a man, say that he must not be hanged, and their chief organ, La Canadien, is out in a strong article favoring magnanimous treatment of the vanquished and a searching investigation to ascertain their grievances.

Foundmaker Surrenders.

BATTLEFORD, May 23.—Foundmaker has sent in a flag of truce along with the captured teamsters and two women and a priest, to ask upon what terms he will be allowed to surrender. Baptiste Fontaine, the scout supposed to be killed a fortnight ago while on a scouting expedition under Constable Ross, came in with the released prisoners. He says Foundmaker was badly broken up on hearing of Riel's surrender. The Indians were terribly frightened and piled their rifles in a tepee and hoisted an old British flag that they had captured somewhere. They then held a council, and decided upon sending a letter asking for terms of surrender. There is great rejoicing here over Foundmaker's collapse.

Northwest Skirmishes.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 23.—A Calgary dispatch says a courier from the vicinity of Edmonton brings the news that the Indians attacked Maj. Steele, of the mounted police, last week while he was with a troop escorting a supply train. No estimate is given of the loss on either side. The courier said the Indians were driven back and the supply train escaped capture.

By the Pistol Route.

BOSTON, May 23.—Joseph E. Gerhardt, aged twenty-four, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. His brother, who occupied the bed with him, awoke on feeling something cold against his hand. He found his brother lying across the bed with a bullet hole in his right temple. Two brothers who slept in another bed in the room had not heard the report of the pistol. Gerhardt had shown signs of insanity.

Fierce Forest Fire.

NEWBERRY, Mich., May 23.—The forest fire above this place has broken out with renewed fury along the south side of the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railroad, and burning with great fierceness. Back of this place the forests are a mass of flames and eight buildings have already been burned. The town of Dollars Villi is threatened with entire destruction. A gang of men are fighting the flames.

Suicide of a Sailor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—While hundreds of men were standing about the American steamship wharves, a young man dressed in a suit of blue flannel walked to the end of the pier and hastily throwing off his clothing jumped into the river and was drowned. In the pocket of his coat was found a discharge paper from the United States navy, bearing the name of Andrew Folsberg.

"No License" in a Pennsylvania Town.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 23.—At the Forest county court, now being held at Tionesta, all applications for licenses were again refused. Tionesta has had no license for some months, and the good effect is realized by all. No grand jury is present, although this is a session court, there being no necessity for one. Not a man is in jail and peace and quietness reign supreme.

Riding a Trunk.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—A man giving his name as S. H. Pearson, and his residence Chicago, was arrested at the hotel Lafayette while engaged in rifling a trunk in the room of one of the guests. He had secured \$700 and all the jewelry. He had a large collection of keys. He was held in \$2,000 bail.

Cruelty to a Babe Which Was Bought.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children arrested Mrs. Miller, living near Seventeenth and Market streets, for beating her baby, and after an investigation caused the woman to admit that she had purchased the child from a woman physician for \$10.

Twenty-Seven Die.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 23.—Eli K. Mylin's barn on the Quarryville railroad, six miles south of here, was set fire by Elizabeth Martin, the insane wife of his tenant, Albert Martin. Her remains and the carcasses of sixteen fat cattle and ten horses were found in the ruins.

The Wife Murderer.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Louis Francis, the Frenchman accused of strangling his wife, was formally arraigned in the police court and pleaded not guilty, and the magistrate committed him for trial. Bail was refused.